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Sukarno Affirms Indonesia's Neutral But Active Policy

SINGAPORE, August 18, (AP).—President Sukarno Wednesday reaffirmed Indonesia's neutral foreign policy but declared that it was a "free and active one" based on the "fight against imperialism."

In a two-hour speech marking Indonesia's 21st independence anniversary, Sukarno said "we are neutral but we are not sitting on the fence. We will never let the imperialist forces suppress our nation."

His speech was broadcast by radio Jakarta and monitored in Singapore.

Sukarno said Indonesia is still "taking the initiative to hold the conference of the new emerging forces (Conefo)" which he anticipated will be "bigger than the Afro-Asian conference held in Bandung."

"The Conefo will be a united front of anti-imperialists in the whole world," Sukarno said in his speech, as translated by monitors here.

"That is why the imperialists have tried their best to sabotage this new anti-imperialist front. But I say that I am determined to hold this Conefo."

S. Africa Alleges A "Vendetta", Protests To US

WASHINGTON, August 18, (AP).—South Africa called on the U.S. Wednesday to abide by the decision of the International Court of Justice and to stop interfering with the way the government of Prime Minister Hendrik F. Verwoerd rules over South-west Africa.

Moreover, a South African note protested "most strongly" against what it said was such interference, and suggested that the United States resist "any renewal of the vendetta" against South Africa in the United Nations.

It is the latest in a series of exchanges between the two governments on the delicate question of how the Verwoerd regime administers South-west Africa, a former German colony and a League of Nations mandate territory since the end of World War I.

The World Court at The Hague, in a surprise decision July 18, rejected a request by Liberia and Ethiopia that South African rule over South-west Africa be condemned as illegal. Liberia and Ethiopia acted as complainants on behalf of all newly independent countries of Africa.

PREMATURE ADVICE

The United States apparently was certain that the World Court would rule against South Africa and, accordingly, in a note of July 15, reminded the government in Pretoria that it must comply with the decision at the Hague.

The South African government, in its note Wednesday, used the same argument against the United States. It said that it expects that "in view of the stand taken by the U.S. government before the verdict, it will now abide by the decision and... it will instruct its representatives at the United Nations to oppose any renewal of the vendetta against South Africa."

Committee On Colonialism Discusses Fiji Island, Aden

NEW YORK, August 18, (Tass).—The British were again severely criticised at the U.N. 24-nation (anti-colonial) committee yesterday during the discussion of the Fiji and Aden issues.

In their speeches delegates of Poland, Tanzania, Madagascar and Chile pointed out that as far as Fiji was concerned Britain did not fulfil the U.N. decisions on granting independence to the colonial countries and peoples, that she was hatching plans for further strengthening of her hold on the remote Pacific islands, for preserving an unjust system of representation of the population in the local administrative organs. The representative of Madagascar said that the people of Fiji were ready for independence. He said he was surprised that the question of granting independence to the islands had not been raised at last year's talks in London.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Aug. 18, (BBC).—At the United Nations eight neutral nations have called on the Soviet Union and the United States to stop nuclear underground tests.

They have also requested the nuclear powers to consider the test ban treaty proposals of the neutral nations.

The Conefo project had the full backing of China which was supplying the funds and construction material for a conference hall. However, Peking withdrew this support following last October's aborted coup d'etat in Jakarta, which led to a widespread anti-communist campaign and a chilling of relations with China.

Sukarno also said in his independence day speech, that Indonesia will not recognize Malaysia until after general elections have been held in the Malaysian Borneo states of Sabah and Sarawak.

His remarks indicated that he is holding on to the possibility that the two states—the core of the war like dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia—may vote against remaining within the Malaysian federation.

However, Malaysian officials have pointed out that the signing of the peace agreement last Thursday, the visit that Deputy Premier Razak paid to Jakarta for the signing ceremony and a return visit by Foreign Minister Malik to Kuala Lumpur the following day constitute recognition of Malaysia. The exchange of diplomatic missions, these officials say, can come later, although the peace pact calls for such an exchange to take place "as soon as possible."

The Borneo elections are stipulated in the agreement, but a firm date has not been set for them. The most likely date is some time next year. Reaffirmation of the peoples' wish to remain within Malaysia—which is not being doubted here—will be expressed by the vote for parties upholding the Borneo-Malaysia merger.

Sukarno used phrases reminiscent of the anti-Malaysia confrontation period.

"For three years, we confronted Malaysia," he said. "For three years I was scolded by the enemies and also by some of my own people... they accused me of being a troublemaker, warmonger, whereas in our own declaration it is stated that we must fight the imperialists and colonialism... and is it not that Malaysia is a British or neocolonialist project? Is it not that Malaysia is a form of the colonialist manifestation?"

Toward the close of his speech, Sukarno linked Indonesia's future with the "struggle in the political field."

"Our economy will not be stable unless our politics are stable," Sukarno stated "and our political struggle will not be achieved unless we get rid of the imperialists who are always interfering with our internal affairs with a view to make our nation weak and create chaos."

He urged the people to "carry on the struggle to achieve the wish of the Indonesian revolution."

Meshrano Jirgah

KABUL, August 18, (Bakhtar).—The Meshrano Jirgah yesterday discussed the budget appropriations for the Ministries of Communications and Agriculture and Irrigation.

The session decided to call the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the House on Saturday to answer questions.

The budget of the Ministry of Communications was approved.

The agreement between the governments of Afghanistan and the Republic of Iraq was also approved after being studied by the Judicial and Legislative Committees of the House.

The President of the House, Abdul Hadi Dawi, presided.

Khushhal Ranked With Great Eastern Writers

KABUL, Aug. 18, (Bakhtar).—The Soviet Linguist, Osmanov said in his humanism Khushhal ranks as high as Sadi, Tolstoy, Pushkin and other renowned eastern poets.

Yesterday's session of the seminar on the life and works of Khushhal Khatak, held by the Pashtu Academy on the occasion of 28th anniversary of the poet's death, was presided over by Gul Pacha Ulfat.

Speeches were delivered at the session by Senator Qiamuddin Khadim, Mohammad Arsalan Salimi, Aref Usmanov, Abdul Ghafoor Wayand, Ajmal Khatak and Hamza Shinwari. Mrs. Shirin Majrouh read a poem by Sayed Shamsuddin Majrouh which threw light on the role Khushhal played in his time as a poet, and as leader and defender of the integrity of his fellow Pashtoons. In another speech Senator Khadim compared Khushhal's mysticism to Rahman Baba.

Dr. Riaz Ahmad Sharwani, India's representative, also took part in the meeting yesterday.

Tuesday evening Education Minister Osman Anwari gave a reception in honour of the participants of the seminar at the Sphozmal restaurant in Kargha.

MOUNT AWU EXPLODES

JAKARTA, Aug. 18, (AP).—The Volcano Mt. Awu, located in Indonesian territory close to the Philippines, has exploded, Antara reported Wednesday.

The agency said the explosion hurled ashes some 3,000 feet (914.4m) in the air and dropped a curtain of darkness over Taruna, the main city on the island.

Eco, Science Faculties To Be Developed Here

KABUL, August 18, (Bakhtar).—The affiliation agreement signed recently between the universities of Kabul, Bonn and Cologne will help considerably in implementing development plans for the College of Economics.

According to the agreement which renews the 1965 agreement, travel expenses, and salaries of the experts and professors from Germany will be borne by the Federal Republic. Previously these expenses were borne by the government of Afghanistan. Under the new agreement lodging and boarding expenses will be paid by the government of Afghanistan.

The agreement goes into effect from the beginning of the current Afghan year, according to Torkyalai Etemadi Rector of Kabul University.

In addition to the six professors presently teaching in the College of Science, six new professors are scheduled to arrive shortly under the new agreement, the Dean of the College of Science said.

"The University of Bonn will assist in the expansion of the Institutes of Chemistry, Biology, and Micro-biology of the College of Science," he added.

Twenty staff members of the College of Science are at the moment studying in the Federal Republic of Germany.

There are six professors from the Federal Republic of Germany teaching in the College of Economics. Two new professors will arrive shortly.

Soviet Planes Can Fire Long-Range Missiles

MOSCOW, Aug. 18, (AP).—The Soviet Union can fire long-range nuclear missiles from airplanes, a deputy commander of the Soviet air force said Wednesday.

He said this means Soviet bombers can set back beyond the limits of any enemy's anti-aircraft defence zone and accurately fire a missile from a distance of many hundreds of miles.

Air Marshal V.A. Agaltsov, a deputy commander of the Soviet air forces and a specialist in long-range aviation, made the claim in an interview with Tass in connection with Soviet aviation day Thursday. The Marshal did not disclose the range of such missiles or any other details.

He made no claim that they were a new development or that no other country had them.

Bomb-Laden US Plane Crashes Into Village Near Da Nang Air Base: 24 Killed

SAIGON, August 18, (Combined News Services).—A bomb-laden U.S. fighter-bomber crashed into a village near Da Nang air base just after takeoff Wednesday, killing 24 South Vietnamese civilians and injuring many.

The pilot managed to eject safely, a U.S. spokesman said, as the Marine F-4 Crusader jet plunged into the village, exploding one of its two 1,000 lb (450 kg) bombs on impact.

Some of the single-jet plane's 400 rounds of cannon ammunition was still exploding half an hour after the crash. Many houses were destroyed, eyewitnesses said, and 250 people were made homeless.

American medical teams were rushed in to treat the wounded and U.S. Marines put up tents and provided food for the homeless villagers.

The Marine pilot was able to get up to only 45 metres before his plane plummeted towards the village, half a mile from the runway. U.S. officers said the after-burner used to boost the plane into the air appeared to have failed.

RAID ON U.S. DEPOT

Meanwhile a Viet Cong "suicide squad" made a bold mortar attack Wednesday night on a U.S. motor vehicle depot on the edge of Saigon.

The guerrillas shelled the installation, about a mile from the airport, for half an hour with about 20 mortar rounds.

A U.S. spokesman said one Vietnamese was killed and six were wounded. He said he knew of no Americans among the casualties.

Police sources, however, said many U.S. military personnel were injured. They said U.S. ambulances were busy taking the wounded from the scene to hospital.

These sources described the attack as murderous and said it was one of the most daring attacks made by the Viet Cong in the Saigon area.

The Viet Cong used small mortars and recoilless rifles in the attack. They were met with heavy machinegun fire.

In Hue, a Viet Cong terrorist explosion killed at least six people and wounded 50 more Wednesday at a government-sponsored pre-election carnival.

Malaysia And Singapore Adopt Separate Currencies

KUALA LUMPUR, Aug. 18, (Reuters).—Malaysia and Singapore gave final confirmation of the split between them Wednesday with a decision to adopt separate currencies.

From June 12 next year the old Straits dollar, one of the world's great trading currencies, will cease to exist. The reserves behind it are likely to be divided between Malaysia, Singapore, and the British Borneo Protectorate of Brunei.

The decision was announced Wednesday by the Malaysian Minister of Finance, Tan Siew Sin.

Singapore was part of the Malaysian Federation when it was formed in September 1963. But it seceded in August 1965 because of political, racial and economic rivalry.

The Straits dollar has been backed by rubber and tin of Malaysia, prime producer of both, the trade of Singapore and the oil of Brunei.

Wednesday's news of the currency change came as a surprise to business circles, and although immediate implications were not clear, they were inclined to take a bleak view of it.

Commercial sources said it seemed likely to undermine confidence here and in Singapore, and to set back Common Market agreements that had been thought possible.

Orbiter-1 Starts Shooting Pix Today

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, August 18, (Reuters).—America's Lunar Orbiter One cruised round the moon today ready to open its camera eye on areas of earth's nearest neighbour never photographed before.

In a full-scale test of its camera equipment today the flying photo laboratory will take 20 pictures of the hidden side of the moon and areas of the light side which cannot be successfully photographed from earth because of the sharp angle.

But only two of the shots will immediately be beamed back to the 85-foot (26-metre) dish receiver at Goldstone, California. Most of the rest will be returned tomorrow and Saturday.

On Sunday, the windmill-shaped probe's braking rocket will be fired to bring the low point of its orbit down to 28 miles (45 kms.) from the surface for the major part of the mission—photographing nine selected targets on the moon's equator to see if they are safe landing points for astronauts.

Shoe Factory Contract Signed

KABUL, August 18, (Bakhtar).—A contract was signed yesterday between the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the high-powered representatives of a Swedish company for construction of a shoe factory.

The factory which is scheduled to become operative in 13 months in Kabul's industrial sector, Puli Charkhi, is one of the projects included in the Third Five Year Plan aimed at increasing production of consumer goods in the country.

The factory will produce rubber and leather footwear and will also include facilities for tanning. In the first stage the factory will tan 300 hides and in the second stage the production will be doubled. The annual production of rubber shoes will be 10,000 pairs and that of leather shoes 300,000.

Hassan, Hussein Discuss Arab World Differences

ABAT, MOROCCO, Aug. 18, (AP).—King Hassan II Morocco and King Hussein of Jordan said Wednesday dangerous differences have arisen between the Arab states which threaten to obstruct "the reconquest of occupied Palestine."

In a joint communique issued at the end of their two days of private talks, the Sovereigns said they had reviewed all the problems facing the Arab world "in particular those concerning the liberation of Palestine and the dangerous consequences" of inter-Arab disputes.

The communique said Hassan had accepted an invitation to make a state visit to Jordan next spring. Hussein interrupted a vacation in the south of France to consult with Hassan at Ifrane, the Atlas mountain summer retreat of the Moroccan royal family.

Moroccan officials were silent about the talks, but informed sources said the discussions centered on the growing split between the "revolutionary" and conservative groups in the Arab League.

LBJ Eases CIA's Silent Suffering

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, (AP).—President Johnson defended the often criticised Central Intelligence Agency Wednesday as he pinned a medal on Admiral William F. Raborn Jr. for his brief tour of duty as the agency's director.

He expressed "deep confidence in the expert and dedicated service of personnel of the Central Intelligence Agency."

"They work in silence," he said. "Sometimes they fail in silence, more often they succeed in silence."

Sometimes they suffer in silence, for occasionally they are subject to criticism which they must not answer."

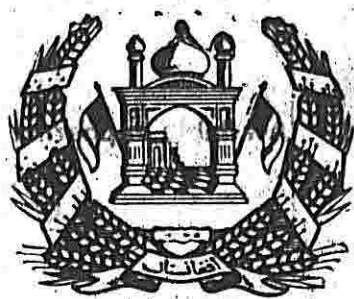
The national security medal was awarded to Raborn in a ceremony in the White House.

Johnson praised Raborn for "incisive planning of long range intelligence needs and objectives."



On the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the independence of the Indonesian Republic His Majesty cabled his congratulations to Jakarta. The cable, addressed to Dr. Sukarno, was sent yesterday. At a reception held yesterday evening by the Ambassador of Indonesia in Kabul, Ali Mohammad, Minister of Court, Noor Ahmad Etemadi, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdul Satar Shalizi, Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah, Abdul Hadi Dawi, President of the Meshrano Jirgah, members of the cabinet, high ranking civil and military officials and diplomats were present.

(Contd. on Page 4)



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

Justice is often pale and melancholy; but Gratitude, her daughter, is constantly in the flow of spirits and the bloom of loveliness.

—W. S. Landor

Indonesian Independence Day

Afghanistan which has enjoyed friendly relations with Indonesia for many years marks the date, August 17, 1945 when Dr. Ahmad Sukarno and Dr. Hatta proclaimed a republic in the former Dutch West Indies.

It took four more years of bitter struggle with Netherlands to achieve independence for the 3000 odd islands inhabited by some 100 million people. In the ensuing years the Republic of Indonesia made great strides under the leadership of Dr. Sukarno, whom the Indonesians gave the title of the "great leader" and chose president for life.

At home attempts were made to make the country economically self-sufficient while on the international front the country achieved a good measure of prestige by its endeavours to serve the cause of peace by spreading the policy of nonalignment. In the Indonesian city of Bandung the nonaligned countries first came together and endorsed the five well known Bandung Principles.

However, the last three years have been the most hectic and troubled in the 21 year post independence history of Indonesia. The policy of "confrontation" and "crush Malaysia" claimed much of the country's human and economic resources. Furthermore, it almost upset Indonesia's political stability and affected its relations with China and the United States, for of course quite different reasons.

The peace treaty concluded in Jakarta last week has put an end to the hostilities and un-

declared war between Indonesia and Malaysia and has signalled a new beginning for Indonesian national construction and the reaffirmation of the wishes of the peace loving nations of the world. The leaders of Indonesia have shown great statesmanship in adhering to the principle of solving differences through negotiations rather than by use of force.

Although, according to Dr. Sukarno's speech on the occasion of Indonesia's national day his country's recognition of Malaysia is pending the outcome of the plebiscite in Sabah and Sarawak as to whether they want to remain within the Federation of Malaysia or join Indonesia, tension has been greatly eased. Steps have already been taken to establish trade contacts with Singapore. Word is heard that Indonesia may soon rejoin the United Nations. Indonesia's planned withdrawal from UNESCO planned for September is off.

Afghanistan as a peace-loving country welcomes these developments. Indonesia and Afghanistan have had friendly relations for many years. They are bound by religion, and their policies of nonalignment. Afghanistan was one of the first countries to recognise Indonesia as an independent nation. It backed Indonesia's stand on Western Irian. This country also hosted Indonesian President Sukarno. Delegations have been exchanged between the two nations in the fields of science, sports, etc.

We congratulate the Indonesian people on the occasion of their Independence anniversary, which was observed Wednesday, and hope peace may prevail among the nations of our region and in the world at large.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Ishtah* carried an editorial on Parliament's two month recess. The first session of the 12th term of the Parliament, it said, was unprecedented from the point of the development of democracy in this country.

Explaining its point the editorial went on to say it was unprecedented because for the first time in history of Afghanistan the head of the government according to the terms of the constitution, had to seek a vote of confidence from Parliament after forming his cabinet at the wish of His Majesty the King.

The Afghan people for the first time freely elected their representatives to the Parliament in conformity with the letter and spirit of the constitution and the election law. According to the constitution the government was made responsible before the Parliament. The deputies exercised their right to summon the government to explain its policies. Thus, a democratic way of life began to take shape during the last parliamentary session, defining the powers and responsibilities of the government as well as the people.

The editorial then said, it can be seen that the task of a government functioning under these new circumstances has become more difficult. For its actions are being scrutinised by a legislative body whose members try to realise the wishes and aspirations of the electorate.

Although the deputies asked repetitive questions the government patiently answered them in detail. They showed respect for the democratic principles and made the fullest possible use of the suggestions and advice given by the deputies. This led to the practical confirmation of the fact that both Parliament and the government have one common aim, that is the progress and prosperity of the country which can be achieved only through mutual co-operation between the two organs of the state.

Now that the deputies have returned to their constituencies, they have an opportunity to once again meet their constituents and encourage them to cooperate with development projects that may be launched by the government in the future.

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial entitled "Struggle Against Anarchy." There has been a certain amount of anarchy in building houses which the editorial said is due to one or all the following three causes:

Ignorance and lack of understanding

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FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half Yearly \$ 25
Quarterly \$ 15

WORLD PRESS

Pravda commentator Fyodor Burlatsky, who has visited Spain, contributes to the newspaper the first installment of a feature story headlined "Spain Crisis of Totalitarianism", on August 15.

The author of the article speaks of his main impression: "The totalitarian regime, forcibly established 27 years ago, the regime of personal dictatorship, complete subordination of society to the state of landowning and finance oligarchs, is a regime which did not strike firm roots in Spain. It is being washed away from the inside, seized everywhere by ineradicable erosion. It is doomed and its downfall is only a question of time."

"The events of the 1930s in Spain" Burlatsky says, "taught an object-lesson of internationalism to our generation, were the first vaccination against dogmatism. We thought that a people, who have risen in struggle, always and everywhere will triumph over tyranny, that the good logically defeats the evil. The defeat of the heroic republic, which was ready for any sacrifices, shook our imagination. It revealed the intricacy and tortuosity of the roads of progress, the possibility of high and low tides, such defeats which only many years later, and even not in that country, but at the walls of Berlin, ended in victory. Many years have passed, much has changed in the world and even in Spain herself."

The author of the article quotes a professor of economic at Barcelona university, who asked him not to mention his name:

"The first thing you may notice is the comparative plenty of Spanish-made commodities. But do not confine yourself to superficial impressions. The regime has as much to do with these achievements as slow-witted Charles IV had with the canvases of Goya, who painted in his reign. Indeed industrial expansion of recent years has been achieved in struggle against the re-

city up the mountain sides giving that part of the city a bee-hive appearance. Houses have been built without water supply systems or roads. They are far away from schools, hospitals, etc. This trend must be curbed and the regulations should be enforced without any exceptions.

game, when the economy gradually got rid of the fetters of corporative management."

The national defence agency of Japan is planning to spend 60 per cent of its inflated budget on the production of various armaments in the next five years (1967-1971), the newspaper *Yomiuri* of Tokyo reports in its issue of August 16.

The emphasis will be laid on the expansion of domestic production and the consolidation in this connection of the financial base of enterprises filling military orders.

A lion's share of the defence agency's outlays will go to make 400 new tanks, 5500 new fighters, equip three divisions of Nike-Hercules guided missiles with nuclear capability and four "Hawk" guided missile divisions.

The *Philippines Herald*, in a front page editorial bidding on August 16 farewell to an advance group of Filipino engineers departing Tuesday, said the Vietnam conflict is "a struggle on which hinges not only the future of Vietnam but likewise that of the free peoples of Asia."

"Our men leave today for Vietnam properly cognizant of this and the other fundamental reasons which have spurred our people to view with compassion and a sense of urgency the appeal of the Vietnamese people for increased Philippine assistance," the editorial said. "They are leaving for a country which is in a state of turmoil and which has long been engaged in a struggle for survival."

Describing the conflict as "a war with no established front lines," the *Herald* pointed out that "such, indeed, is the kind of a war Vietnam is, the kind of a country it is now as a result of the continuing Viet Cong pattern of subversion."

Every member of the Philippine engineering battalion is aware of this, the *Herald* said. Noting that each member goes to Vietnam "at the risk of his life, the Manila paper declared:

S. KHALIL, Editor-in-Chief
Telephone: 24047

SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

For other numbers first dial switch-board number 23043, 24028, 24026.

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UN Trusteeship To Study Micronesian Island

Miss Angie Brooks of Liberia has been appointed by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations to head a mission to study conditions in the trust territory of the Pacific administered by the United States.

The mission, which will also include representatives of France, Australia and the United Kingdom, will spend six weeks in the territory next year, accompanied by several experts who will serve on a consultative basis.

The unanimous decision of the eight-member council to give Miss Brooks this important assignment is more than a mere gesture, even though the post is unique for an African woman.

Though not a member of Liberia's permanent mission of the UN, she has been one of her country's delegates to the General Assembly since 1955. A lawyer, educated in the United States and England, Miss Brooks is Assistant Secretary of State and for one month in 1958, acted as President of the country during the absence of President William V. S. Tubman.

The Pacific trust territory administered by the United States consists of 2,100 islands scattered throughout three million square miles of the Pacific Ocean north of the Equator.

Known collectively as Micronesia, the total land area is only 700 square miles, some of the islands being only minute dots of sand and coral, incapable of supporting human habitation.

Only 96 classified into three groups—the Marianas (excluding Guam), the Carolines and the Marshalls—are regularly inhabited. The total population is 90,596, all regarded as Micronesians except for about 1,000 Polynesians and a scattering of other racial groups.

The designation of Miss Brooks is interesting—although it perhaps has no special significance so far as the Council is concerned—because Liberia was one of the two African governments that challenged the administration of South West Africa by South Africa before the International Court of Justice.

The Court recently on a technical ruling that Liberia and its complainant, Ethiopia, were legally incompetent to sue for a decision, evaded passing judgment on the basic issues involved in the litigation.

On the safe assumption that Miss Brooks is well-informed on how Pretoria is carrying out its mandate because of her intimate connection with her government, her new assignment will provide her with an opportunity to make a comparison between how the United States and South Africa carry out their administrative responsibilities.

The decision of the Council to send a mission to Micronesia does not arise from Micronesian charges of maladministration on the part of America, but conforms to the policy of the Council to make periodic visits to territories for which it has the ultimate responsibility.

In addition to Liberia and Ethiopia, it has been for 20 years the consensus of member-states of the United Nations that the Council should supervise the mandate of South West Africa.

The fact that so little is known about Micronesia could be interpreted as a tribute to America's administration of the area which was placed under UN control as a result of World War II.

The basic difference between the American and South African supervision is that Washington has accepted along with its mandate, the obligation to promote the territory's development toward self-government and eventually independence in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people.

With American guidance, the Micronesians, who formerly had no sense of national unity because of their wide distribution over 96 islands, now have universal suffrage, and self-government with control over the executive, judicial and legislative branches of their government.

Of the 3,844 civil employees of the government, 314 are non-indigenous and 128 of the remainder occupy senior, professional and executive posts. Micronesians have first preference for any government position.

The economic potential of the

territory is not very great, most people depending upon subsistence agriculture and fishing for a livelihood. Copra, cocoa and black pepper are the principal cash crops. In connection with the development of commercial fishing, efforts are being made to promote a boat building industry. The manufacturing industry is small and centered around the production of handicrafts. A tourist trade is developing.

It is for these reasons that the United States has had to make up an annual average deficit of \$15 million. In 1965, for example, government expenditures were \$23.5 million of which only \$2 million was from local revenue. Though the Council said last year that this situation is unhealthy, it could offer no alternative for the present.

One of the most successful aspects of American administration has been in the field of education. Schools are free and compulsory from the ages of seven until graduation from elementary school. Of 20,000 children in that age group, 19,985 were in school last year. Each district has a full junior-high school with a total enrolment of 4,259. Though there are no institutions of higher learning aside from a teacher training center, 308 are enrolled in colleges in Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines, Fiji, Samoa, Canada; Japan and the United States; 171 on American scholarships.

While not perfect, health facilities are improving and the whole population has been vaccinated against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, typhoid, paratyphoid, and for increasing resistance to tuberculosis, the major disease.

Housing, except in the remote areas where foreign materials are unavailable, is western style, though some have been constructed of post-war salvaged materials.

Altogether, the Council last year approved American administration of the territory. As Miss Brooks will observe, the contrast between the two territories justifies the decision of the African group at the United Nations to continue to press for the removal of South Africa as the supervisory government for South West Africa. CONTINENTAL PRESS.

Spiralling Prices Cripple S. Vietnam Economy

If you stand on one of Saigon's main streets you might, without any extraordinary luck, see three or four snappy sports cars drive by in as many minutes. On a drive through the city in the evening rush hour, though, you might see only one bus. Squeezed full of people, it lists badly because a bunch of young Saigonese are hanging from its door. Its exhaust pipe, which sticks up beside the rear window and exhales nauseous black smoke, burnt deep into the metal coachwork.

A capital city's transport system usually reflects something of a country's economy. Saigon, a city of around two million inhabitants, has at the moment 40 buses in service. If you cannot catch one perhaps you walk to work, regardless of the distance or if you are a young girl just out of high school, earning perhaps 3,000 piastres a month (about \$25 at the official exchange rate, but only \$15 at the black market rate), you could spend half your month's earnings on travel. But there is no obstacle to buying foreign cars—except money.

In S. Vietnam's economy there are big rewards for the few and considerably less for the many. This is not a healthy state of affairs in a country at war in which the target of both sides is the "minds and hearts of the people." But in the last month there have been dramatic, and possibly very dangerous, develop-

ments in the country's economic life.

Recently the S. Vietnamese piastre was devalued. This was urged on the Saigon Government both by its American advisers and international experts in order to combat galloping inflation. Devaluation was accompanied by measures to increase imports which, it was planned, would help mop up the surplus currency washing round the economy. The result is that the urban commercial classes, who are the people with the money, will now find it easier to buy Honda motorbikes for their children and air-conditioning units for their houses. Admittedly they will be taxed quite heavily for this pleasure.

The less well-off—including the middle class on fixed salaries—will be the overwhelming majority, do their share to put the economy to rights by paying steeply increased prices for staple foods and other essentials. The cost of rice has doubled since the start of 1965, according to American statistics, and that includes a 25 per cent increase in the month since devaluation. Pork, the main Vietnamese meat, has doubled in price since devaluation, and this has, in turn, pushed up the price of fish and poultry.

The average increase in food prices during the last month according to American figures, is 27 per cent. But most S. Viet-

namese you meet simply say that everything has doubled.

It is true that there are certain things which have made prices worse and which might have been avoided. For example, informed sources maintain that one of the reasons for the pork price is the Saigon Government's insistence that the purchasing price at the city slaughterhouse stays fixed. This has discouraged farmers from bringing their pigs to the slaughterhouse because the true price is about double that offered by the Government. But if pork is something of a special case, rice can be used as an example of the chronic illness of the Vietnamese. South Vietnam is extremely fertile and was once famous as a rice exporter, but since last year it has been importing rice. Today American rice amounts to one-seventh of all the rice eaten here, and a quarter or even a third of the rice that Saigon consumes.

The vast extension of the war in the last year has much to do with this. Five per cent of the country's rice land has gone out of cultivation. Most of the refugees from villages harassed both by the Viet Cong and the war have been rice farmers. Communications have been disrupted and in Central Vietnam, Viet Cong taxation in kind eats up a good deal of each crop—although this is not so in the rich Mekong delta in the south.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Outer Space: The New Field To Grow Wine

Growing wine in outer space may be easier than drinking it out there, it seems. The wine connoisseurs have now turned their attention to space and the trials to which the sensitive palate may be exposed there. Among the strange pictures they conjure up are champagne in ice-cream cones, and brandy atomisers.

For their researchers, they enlisted the help of John Maddox, a leading British science writer, and his conclusions appear in the wine magazine *Vintage*, published by Harvey's of Bristol, the wine merchants.

Some of his conclusions are surprising, and dismaying for the enthusiastic wine-bibber.

Champagne, for example, is a very risky drink to try when you are in orbit, no matter how much a cosmonaut may feel he deserves it for having got there. The trouble is the lack of gravity.

When you open the bottle, the cork will fly out with the customary "pop,"

because of the pressure of the gas inside. But the tiny bubbles will not amalgamate to form larger bubbles, and will not gather at the top of the liquid.

The result, for the traveller, will not be a glass of sparkling liquid with a frothy head, but a thick foam the colour and consistency of shaving cream. "Those who must have champagne may have to eat it from ice-cream cones," Maddox remarks.

Of course, there will be no question of pouring the wine into a glass, one of the pleasures of life for the true wine lover. Where there is no gravity, you don't pour anything into anything. It would just stay in the bottle, upside down or not. Of course, you could shake the wine out, like shaking ketchup from a bottle, but that would be messy, and would take a lot out of the wine.

The maturing of wine is another problem. Enterprising physicists have already discovered that radiation speeds up the process. In certain regions of

space where radiation is intense, wine and brandy will go from infancy to maturity in days instead of years, or even in hours. Of course, longer exposure can turn the wine to vinegar, another hazard.

But this gives Maddox an idea that goes beyond his brief, which he puts forward to the wine world: Take advantage of the radiation by growing wine grapes in space. Radiation may be bad for the wine, but it does wonders for growing grapes.

For those who are really prepared to put a big effort into it, Maddox suggested "rocketing huge green-houses into orbit one day, with a wine harvest every few days."

Fancifully, he forecasts: "Different orbits would confer subtly different qualities on the wines. The real connoisseur would be able to tell the height of the orbit at which the wine was grown. Chateau Earlybird would be a great treat."

—(NANA-INFA.

Editor's Note

Because of Jashen there will be no contest this week and no Student Special next Thursday.

On the first day during the a.m. there is a military parade. There are special places for watching.

In Ghazi Stadium some Pakhtunistanis tell stories and poems about their freedom. Afghanistan is always desiring to free Pakhtunistan and we are waiting for the time when Pakhtunistan will be a free country. "Enshallah."

"Waiting for Packy?" He asked. He was an old man. He stopped for a minute to take off his hat and wipe the sweat from his face. "It's a hot day" he said. "It will be hard for Packy to bicycle all the way home."

Madame Cassidy's evaluation of the students she saw in Wisconsin, was that they were good high school students. However, we were informed that the students of the Lycee Henri IV would be far more accomplished in their grasp of English since they were basically second-year college students. We appreciate the project to have a sense of perspective to be outmatched! We wanted

guitar, noted, "We don't like them (Beatles) in the same way as you do." He did an imitation of an American girl affected by "Beatlemania." He asked why American girls scream and shout when they hear the Beatles. A West Bend girl answered, "When a girl screams she doesn't know why." She had forgotten to answer in French. She had also forgotten about technicians and cameras. She only wanted to communicate to a new friend in Paris. However, for the most part, the Americans used their newly learned French. The conversation ranged from leisure time activities, to automobile driving, to books, authors, plays, and modern philosophy. Suddenly the time ran out! The two teachers waved goodbye to each other and their images vanished from the screen.

In the field of foreign language study, the motivational aspects of such a telecast are infinite. How much easier to teach a language skill to some one who knows that he will have an opportunity to use this skill in an exchange with native speakers, conceivably at the end of one or two years of study.

Although language study has a special interest in this type of exchange, it is not too difficult to visualise the use of this method in other subject fields. The field of social studies, for example, suggests many possibilities for advantageous use of this technique: i.e. asking students in another country about their way of life, with the possibility of interrupting for clarification of a point or challenging a statement; or trying to explain the attitude of two governments towards each other.

Years afterwards, whenever the widow spoke she would ask the same question over and over again: "Why did he put on the brakes and kill himself just to save the hen?"

Some of the neighbours were of course thinking after all these years: what would have happened if Packy had not been killed. What I am about to tell you is also a story like the first one and fold in the same way, but a little different than the first one.

The widow is waiting at the gate for Packy to come home. The old

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	15		16	
17				

This crossword was submitted by Shaparel Fashan, class 11 A of the Institute for Women.

DOWN:

2. A brown color.
3. A suffix which converts a verb into the past tense.
4. A province of Afghanistan.
6. To cook in a closed oven.
8. To walk quickly.
9. A synonym for ocean.
13. We get light and heat from it.
15. The opposite of yes.
16. A contraction for number.

ACROSS:

1. A word meaning to speak.
5. What American children call

"You think that you are a great man now? You think that you are free now and can do what you feel like doing? You think that you can live alone now and leave your poor mother alone who has worked so hard all these years for you? Well, let me tell you this. You are not as free as you think. The scholarship will pay for your books, but who is going to pay for your clothes? You forgot that, didn't you? Who will buy your shoes? Who will buy your nightshirts? Or will you sleep in your skin?"

The neighbours laugh at that. The widow herself laughs and smiles at her son to laugh also. She looks at him but he does not answer his mother. She turns cold with a strange new fear.

When they get back into the house the widow wants to forget all about the accident. She cooks good food for Packy but he does not touch the food at all. He sits on the chair silently and does not speak at all. She wants him to go out in the fresh garden and play. She

Continued on page

This assembly was over at 7:00 p.m. after a brief speech by Abdullah Azghari. It was really a wonderful and enjoyable program and everybody enjoyed the concert very much.

This is just one example of how a problem in nature has been observed, studied, and explained by the scientist. He used many tools, but the most important part of his study was the fact that he developed a technique of studying his environment.

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1	K		10	D	I	E		18	R	
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World's Doomsday Observed Today By Papuan Villagers

PORT MORESBY, August 18. (Reuters)—Papuan native villagers and plantation workers have quit their jobs and stopped tending their gardens to prepare for today—the day the world ends.

There have been rumours of pigs being slaughtered and whole areas of crops being harvested for a huge feast.

Administration officers investigating the case have found no clear reason why the villagers, from Kaiapit near Lae, have decided the world will end today.

But they have learned several versions of what is supposed to happen, some of them linked with the Papuan "cargo cult," a strange religious belief which centres on the conviction that a supply of white men's goods will somehow arrive and make cargo cult followers rich. One says the world will turn over

and all dead ancestors will be "on top." Another says a great hole will open in the earth near Lae and out will come the deceased of generations past.

A third version says the world was to be dark for several days until August 18, when all the lorries along the busy highway from Lae to Mount Hagen will stream into the tiny village of Insi, 80 miles from Lae, loaded with cargo.

At least 25 people have left Wanaru plantation, near Lae, to go to Insi. Insi villagers working at other jobs have also given up their work to return home.

Their moves seem to stem from a workers meeting at Wanaru on July 16, at which an Insi native said that on August 18 he would appear driving into Insi in a red lorry at the head of a convoy bearing cargo for the village.

The Morobe district deputy commissioner said there have been similar outbreaks of cult beliefs in the district and the situation is becoming serious.

"We do not know just what is behind them, but they are seriously affecting the economic development of the area by disrupting work on plantations and in other business enterprises," he said.

No one seems to know why today, August 18, has been picked for the end of the world. Some have suggested it is because this is the date on which new card playing legislation becomes effective.

The days of darkness version recalls an incident when an eclipse of the sun was visible in Papua, New Guinea, in March 1962.

Many natives were confused by stories of the eclipse and warnings that they should avoid looking at the sun.

Some of them built rows of long huts and whole villages, with all their livestock and food supplies, lived in them for as much as a month after the eclipse before they dared to emerge.

CHINESE ACROBATS VISIT AFGHANISTAN

KABUL, August 18, (Bakhtar).—A group of 48 Chinese acrobats arrived here today to perform during the independence anniversary celebrations. The group is headed by Ko Pao Chung, member of the Cultural and Friendship Society of the Peoples' Republic of China with Foreign Countries.

The acrobats were received at the airport by Abdul Haq Waleh, President of the Cultural Department, Ministry of Information and Culture, Mrs. Hafiza Hassan, Director General of Information, Abdul Latif Nishat, Advisor to the Cultural Department, Akbar Pardes, Director of the Reception in the Ministry of Information and Culture, the Chinese Ambassador and members of the Chinese Embassy and a number of Afghan actors and actresses.

The Chinese artists are here under a cultural exchange agreement signed between the two countries.

Vietnam Economy

(Contd from page 2)

It is admitted in Saigon that there is no broad programme for improving rice cultivation. One expert said that, with Government control of the countryside still so unsure, the chances of real improvements are remote because the main beneficiary in the end might be the Viet Cong. Even now there is an effort to keep supplies of fertiliser to the officially "secure" areas.

The Americans have accepted that they will have to go on sending rice to S. Vietnam for a long time to come. They are doing exactly the same in other areas of the economy. With Vietnamese exports this year unlikely to amount to much more than \$20 million, the Americans are keeping the country going with a massive injection of dollars.

American aid to S. Vietnam last year totalled \$317 million; this year it will reach \$675 million, or a quarter of the United States' total aid programme. On top of this, American military spending here gives the Saigon Government \$200 million to back up the import programme financed by the Americans themselves.

Most people agree that there is no other solution. But the temptation for the Americans is to concentrate now on the military side of the war, without greatly caring whether the S. Vietnamese Government has any real programme, or wish, to cope with its basic problems. The contrast between Saigon's wretched fleet of buses and its collection of sports cars suggests that, if there is a programme, it is badly off key.—OFNS

The Widow's Son

(Continued from page 3)

does not tell him anything because she thinks that it is safe to see him under her eyes.

Next day when she goes to wake him for school he is not in his bed. She looks for him in the village but cannot find him. After searching the whole day the widow goes to the police for help.

The police do their best, but they cannot find Packy. A few days later there is a letter from him saying that he is well.

He says that he will not come back home and that he is working on a boat. He says that he wants to pay back all the money his mother has spent on him. He gives no address. He keeps his promise about the money but he never comes home.

So the people must have thought about this story when they heard the widow say "Why did he try to save the hen and kill himself?"

Perhaps all things that we do have this double quality and we follow the path that lies in our future, no matter how sad and dangerous it may be.

KABUL MUSEUM WILL BE OPEN FOR INTERESTED VISITORS DURING JASHEN HOLIDAYS FROM 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Home News

KABUL, August 18, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Ibrahim Bina, an official of D'Afghanistan Bank returned to Kabul from the United States where he took a six month course on national policy organised by the International Monetary Fund for member countries.

KABUL, August 18, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Khatibi, Deputy President of the Parliament of Iran, and Dr. Manochehr, Professor at the University of Tehran arrived in Kabul yesterday to participate in the seminar on the life and works of Khush-hal Khatak.

KABUL, August 18, (Bakhtar).—Ahmad Shah Farhad returned to Kabul from the Federal Republic of Germany where he studied economics for five years.

KABUL, August 18, (Bakhtar).—The Soviet Ambassador in Kabul Alexander Konstantine Alexandrovich met Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirga yesterday.

KABUL, August 18, (Bakhtar).—Mohammad Sadiq Fetrat, an official of Radio Afghanistan returned to Kabul yesterday from the Soviet Union after a four year course in Russian literature.

Zambia Warns Against Allowing Racial War

NEW DELHI, August 18, (AP).—Zambian Vice President Reuben C. Kamanaga said Wednesday his nation was in the forefront of the struggle to topple the "illegal" Ian Smith regime in Rhodesia.

But he also warned against allowing this issue to develop into a racial war in Africa.

Addressing a crowded news conference, Kamanaga said he exchanged views on this burning issue and other matters with Indian leaders in the course of his three-day stay in Delhi.

Kamanaga and his delegation fly to Peking Thursday for a three-day stay before proceeding to Moscow.

The Vietnam Conflict

(Continued from page 1)

The blast ripped through a 300-metre stretch of temporary structures erected by the government to increase voter turnout in next September's elections.

U.S. military sources said the Viet Cong placed a bomb on top of the tin roof of a big shed where many Vietnamese were playing cards and other games.

"They were really packed in there," a source said, "when the bomb went off. It all came down on their heads."

Hospitals in Hue were so overcrowded that it was impossible to get immediately the total casualty count.

On the battlefields only scattered and minor fighting was reported. U.S. Marines pushed from beaches into jungle swamplands Wednesday in a drive against the suspected stronghold of a Viet Cong division.

The Marines ran into no opposition when they hit the beaches Tuesday in a combined sea and air assault 100 miles (160km) east of Saigon.

The landing was in support of a ground sweep already under way against the Viet Cong by U.S. and South Vietnamese paratroopers.

Over North Vietnam, American bombers attacked oil storage areas, highway traffic and other targets.

Navy, air force and Marine pilots flew 131 missions Tuesday. They hit at 18 oil depots and road traffic from the Hanoi-Haiphong area to near the demilitarized zone which separates North and South Vietnam.

No American planes were reported shot down in the navy forays. Pilots claimed hits on oil dumps 15 miles (24k) northeast of Haiphong and on others north and northwest of Hanoi, touching off large fires and secondary explosions.

The North Vietnam news agency said Wednesday that 200 civilians were killed or wounded when two U.S. jets bombed and strafed the South Vietnam hamlet of Cak Nhim on August 9.

The agency said the raid could not have been a mistake since the hamlet was clearly marked on maps and was only seven miles from the big town of Van Tho.

North Vietnamese claimed to have shot down 125 U.S. planes since President Ho Chi Minh appealed for an uncompromising fight against the United States last month.

It also reported production successes in factories and farms despite a lingering drought and U.S. raids.

EVERYONE IS FREE TO TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS IN THE JASHEN GROUNDS.

HOWEVER, ONLY REPORTERS AND PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS CAN BE ASSIGNED SPECIAL PLACES AT THE GAMES, AND OTHER PERFORMANCES.

Television

(Continued from page 3)

The principal of West Bend High School, Mr. A.G. Weiner, expressed the future of this approach when he said, "Communication by satellite in the future opens vistas for education in understanding the problems, traditions and customs of our neighbours. I can envision schools equipped with the technical equipment that will enable a given teacher, in a matter of minutes, to contact a counterpart in almost any area of the world. With this kind of communication, I am confident, we can make great strides toward solving the problems of human relations."

The noted Canadian media theorist, Marshall McLuhan, has predicted that there will be an international electric involvement of man to man which will result in a global village. On May 31, 1965, we were privileged to witness a glimpse of the future.

This article was excerpted from the NAEB Journal for May-June 1966.



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